

# The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1880.  
A morning newspaper published every day in the year by The World Newspaper Company of Toronto, Limited, H. J. Maclean, Managing Director.  
WORLD BUILDING, TORONTO, NO. 40 WEST RICHMOND STREET.  
Telephone Calls: Main 5308—Private Exchange connecting all departments.  
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will pay for The Sunday World for one year, by mail to any address in Canada or Great Britain, delivered in Toronto or for sale by all newsdealers and newsboys at five cents per copy.  
Postage extra to United States and all other foreign countries.  
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TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3.

## CONTINUITY IN CIVIC GOVERNMENT

The Port Arthur Daily News wants to know if some one could not be made of our ex-mayors, and sorrow over the fact that after two terms a good man is given to understand that he is no longer wanted, and that others are waiting for his shoes.  
Probably the only way to avail itself of the experience of ex-mayors would be to appoint them honorary aldermen with the right of debate but no vote. They would probably not attend the council meetings, and would be dreadfully snubbed by elected aldermen if they did. Ex-mayors are usually too busy with their own affairs to take any further obligations upon them for a municipality, but any ex-mayor who wishes to do so would be welcomed as a candidate for the council as alderman or controller.  
One of the real weaknesses of the Canadian municipal system is lack of continuity. This weakness inheres in the party system, out of which the municipal system has grown. In business the continuity of the firm is preserved in the executive heads. The employees are the transients. In the city service the employees are the permanent force relatively, and the employers are the transient—the very transient element. This fundamental weakness is remedied in the German system, practically the same form of government advocated by Mr. S. S. McClure last week, in which stability is centred, not in the council nor in the employees, but in the executive heads or commissioners appointed by the council whose duties are almost confined to making these appointments.

## A PURCHASING BOARD.

Controller McCarthy has proposed a new solution of the purchasing department problem, and it is one which offers many substantial advantages. To begin with it has the merit of not disturbing the present departments, nor will it increase expenditures as some other proposals would do. Controller McCarthy suggests that instead of appointing a new purchasing agent a purchasing board be created, consisting of Commissioner Harris of the works department, Commissioner Chisholm of the property department, who has been regarded as the most likely head of the new department, and City Clerk Littlejohn. These three officials represent the departments for which most of the purchases have to be made, and are therefore more competent to oversee the operations of the department than any others. Their co-operation would guarantee the absolute impossibility of anything but the most efficient and reliable conduct of the department's affairs, and this is a highly important consideration where the handling of about \$4,000,000 a year is in question.  
The creation of such a board, as Controller McCarthy has observed, "would bring to the management of the department a combination of honesty, knowledge of supplies, and of municipal practice that would carry the confidence of the public."  
Perhaps as important as these considerations is the point Controller McCarthy also makes, which is that efficiency rather than the creation of new officials should be the aim of the council. The purchasing board would secure efficiency and keep good men where they are needed.

## CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS IN SWEDEN

Among the small nations of Europe whose rights and liberties are mainly dependent on the goodwill or larger international obligations of that continent Sweden might easily be supposed to hold an enviable position. With Norway it forms a peninsula, comparable in the north to Italy or Spain in the south, and its only land neighbor is Russia. Just in that circumstance lies part of the trouble in Sweden. Russia is a continually aggressive power. Unresting and unshaking that empire continues its process of expansion. Curbed here, it expands at some other point of its long-flung frontiers. Checked by Japan in the extreme east, and for the moment in Asia Minor, it has practically severed Northern Mongolia from China and brought that vast area within its sphere of influence.  
Russia has always coveted a seaport on the open North Sea, and Sweden bars the way. For years the Russian Government has maintained a claim to an area presently contained in Sweden, but never abandoned. In the course of years, should the opportu-

moment happen, there is little doubt that it would be availed of, and the first forward step taken on the path that Russia hopes will bring dominance over all Scandinavia. Hence the origin of the conflict between the king and the majority in parliament that now engages the Swedish people.  
That majority consists of 165 Liberals and Socialists, as against 65 Conservatives. The former largely represent urban districts, the latter rural, and the immediate cause of dispute is the proposal to increase the strength of the Swedish army and navy. It has been turned down by the Liberal-Socialists, and this was met by a remarkable demonstration on the part of the peasantry, whose intense patriotism and love of freedom have rendered them peculiarly open to any appeal based on the inadequacy of national defence.  
To the deputies representing the peasants of the ten provinces of Sweden, the king delivered an address which has raised grave constitutional questions. In it he declared himself as sharing their opinion that the national defences must be completed without delay, and both the army and navy increased. This open siding with one of the parties to a political issue was at once denounced by his government as contrary to his constitutional rights, and the king's refusal to modify his course led to his resignation and the formation of a Conservative ministry. An appeal to the people will follow, and should the Liberals and Socialists be returned to power it may mean the king's abdication, or even lead to the establishment of a republic.

## PRESIDENT AND PREDECESSOR

In the current issue of The Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, President Taft pays a notable tribute to his successor. "It is a real satisfaction," says Mr. Taft, "to one who knows the atmosphere of Washington, to note the success of a strong character in the White House, in dealing with the situation and improving the opportunity it offers." Later in the article, the ex-president speaks of Mr. Wilson's masterful personality and attitude. "First," he remarks, "he knows what he wishes, and second, is determined to get it, and his party associates are convinced of both facts."  
In these expressions it may be permissible to perceive a contrast latent in Mr. Taft's mind between his own and his successor's personalities. The ex-president's temperament is essentially judicial and he preferred to pass upon measures due to the initiative of his party leaders in congress rather than formulate and impose original policies. But in judging the propriety and expediency of these measures he had regard not only to the rightness in point of principle, but to their influence on the party outlook and the result was disastrous.  
This defect was observable at its worst in the reciprocity agreement with the Laurier government. Mr. Taft, doubting whether it was calculated to benefit the United States, but he recognized also that its ratification would retard, if not prevent, the general tariff revision incidentally demanded by a large section of the American public. Canada, by her rejection of reciprocity, brought the matter of revision even more emphatically into the practical field. Mr. Wilson, however, first satisfies himself concerning the rightness of his course and then quietly and pertinaciously requires that it be adopted.

## LEADERS IN FOREIGN TRADE

In 1913 the United Kingdom, with a population of approximately 47,500,000, conducted a total foreign trade aggregating, exports and imports together, \$7,020,755,000. Germany, with about 70,000,000 population, had a foreign trade of \$4,986,240,000, while the United States, with a population approaching 100,000,000, aggregated \$4,276,000,000. Britain's lead was mainly in imports, which far exceeded those of either of her chief competitors. The excess, due to her interest in the huge debt due by foreign countries, the tolls levied by its shipping, and the credits which its position as the international exchange centre ensures.  
Germany and the United States have thus a long way to make up before they can draw abreast of the United Kingdom in the aggregate volume of trade. But it is possible enough that one or other may before long lead Britain in exports. In 1913 Britain's exports increased nearly eight per cent. over 1912, as against a 12.5 per cent. increase in German exports, and a 3.5 per cent. increase in American. Germany, last year, was a little over \$200,000,000 behind, and if the present ratios of increase are maintained may soon lead the world in exports.  
Richmond? Richmond? Where did we hear that name before? Richmond? Stanley? Richmond? John Stanley Richmond? (How many years since he posted Adam Beck as a fool and prophesied disaster for the Hydro?)

## MAJOR STEPHENS IN MAYORALTY CONTEST

MONTREAL, March 2.—"My hat is in the ring," announced Major George Stephens on his arrival in Montreal today to fight Mederic Martin of "23" fame for the mayoralty. Mr. Stephens conferred with his committee, headed by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and Senator Dandaraud, and made his preliminary arrangements for the campaign which promises to be the hottest in years of Montreal municipal history.

## Two Days' Sale

### ENGLISH Collars & Cuffs

100 Dozen Regular Line Collars, in double straight, lap-over and wing shapes; sizes 14 to 18. Regular 15c each. Sale price, \$1.00 dozen.  
25 Dozen Pairs Four-Ply Cuffs; sizes 9½ to 11. Regular 25c pair. Sale price, 3 pairs for 50c.

## Wreyford & Co.

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## HELPING CITY DEVELOPMENT.

Superior (Wia.) Telegram: The Public Service Commission has given some interesting information on the topic of "Rapid Transit and Municipal Growth." It shows that the long ride with the single fare, such as is now afforded in the most of the growing cities, is a wonderful promoter of development. It points out that the modern electric cars make good time, and that employees can conveniently work in parts of the city distant from their homes, and with the single fare the expense is not great. A double fare would greatly change the situation. This brings to mind the need of a single fare street car service connecting all parts of Superior with the new steel plant. It is true that a double-fare service would be much better than no service, but it is not so well fill the requirement for general growth.

It is pointed out in the article referred to that in the City of New York the report of the engineers employed by the municipality forced the authorities to the view that the temporary less due to the use of the city's credit for improved transit facilities was more than offset by the indirect advantages to the public accruing therefrom. It was finally seen by the authorities that the city was duty-bound in improving the living conditions of the inhabitants to give them better transportation facilities and a cheaper and more rapid mode of travel.

It is shown further that the extension of the street car service has resulted in much increase in the value of taxable property, and the difference between street railway service and other kinds of transportation is illustrated by the following statement: "At the Bronx, 148th street and Third avenue, in New York, over ten miles from the downtown district, a lot was recently sold for \$250,000. Staten Island land can be bought for \$150 an acre. Yet Staten Island is less than half as far from the downtown district of New York as the Bronx, but the Bronx has the transportation facilities which Staten Island lacks; hence the difference in real estate values and taxable property. The leap in value caused by increased transit facilities in the Borough of the Bronx is shown by taking actual sales in 1913, as compared with 1904, of parcels of land in that borough."

The figures are given in detail, and fully show the truth of what is claimed. With the modern conditions of development, more and more depends upon the street railways. A city must have friendly street railway management, with 1904, of parcels of land in that borough."

## COBURN DENIES IT.

Editor World: My attention has been called to an article which appears in the first page of your paper of this morning. This article states that the committee of forty and myself have arranged to visit every theatre and a large number of the moving picture houses of the city tonight. I wish to say that your statement is absolutely without any foundation in fact.  
I trust that you will give this note the same prominence as you gave the incorrect report.  
Toronto, March 2, 1914.  
John Coburn.

## NOT SAFE FOR PROBERS TO GO TO CHIHUAHUA

LONDON, March 2.—Secretary of State Bryan has ordered the commissioning of the Scotia mail for the United States and from Merville (London) the same day the mail from the north of Ireland for the United States. The directors of the chamber of commerce in Glasgow, having considered the matter in all its bearings, have unanimously of the opinion this new arrangement will facilitate very much the working of trade and commerce with the United States and of greatest advantage not only to shipping in Glasgow and Western Scotland, but generally the whole of Scotland, and also to the exporters in the north of Ireland.  
The mail steamers will be the "Cameronia," "Caledonia," "Columbia," and "California," sailing from Glasgow and the north of Ireland on Saturday of each week, and usually arriving the following Saturday night or Sunday morning, thereby enabling the mails to be sorted and ready for distribution the first thing Monday morning.

## TO RESUME INQUEST.

At the city morgue tonight the adjourned inquest upon the body of Edward Smith, fatally hurt at Russell's brickyard, will be resumed. Dr. Rowe is to be the coroner.

## AND HE DID

OH-HAROLD-THERE ARE TWO POLICEMEN CALLING ON THE COOK AND THEY WANT GO. I REALLY WISH YOU WOULD SPEAK TO THEM.

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## PANAMA POLICY WINS CONVERT

### Senator Thornton Swings to the Side of President Wilson.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Announcing his support of President Wilson's policy to repeal the Panama Canal Act, exempting from tolls American coastwise shipping, Senator Thornton, Democrat, of Louisiana, in a statement today, said the president had informed him "that in his judgment the repeal of the exemption clause is necessary for the continuance of our present friendly relations with foreign powers and the success of our foreign policies."  
Senator Thornton is a member of the inter-oceanic canal committee, which urged toll exemption, and he is one of several Democratic members of that committee who have told the president they would reverse their position. He had told the senate yesterday that he favored exemption, "believing the U. S. had the legal and moral right under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to enact such legislation."

## Only Moral Obligation.

"I believe yet," he continued, "that the exemption clause of the Panama Canal Act is not a violation of our treaty obligations, but I recognize now, as I always did, the substantial difference between our right of exemption and our enforcement of that right." The administration leaders in the senate believe that the repeal will carry by a substantial majority, despite some party opposition, and it is also believed that the matter will be up for action within two weeks. Representative Adamson expects to introduce a repeal bill in a few days.

## HON. GEO. GRAHAM WILL SPEAK HERE

### Former Minister of Railways Will Address University Liberal Club.

University Liberals: At the last meeting of the present academic year on March 6, will be addressed by Hon. George P. Graham. The members of the Rowell Liberal Club and of the Canada Forward Club have been asked to be present at the meeting, which will be held in the Burwash dining hall of Victoria College. Besides these visitors there will be present the Liberals of all the faculties of the university, to the full accommodation of the hall. Mr. Graham's subject has not yet been named, but it will deal with one of the questions which is at the present time absorbing the attention of the Dominion Parliament.

## ANCHOR LINE STEAMSHIPS TO CARRY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Messrs. Henderson Brothers, agents for the Anchor Line, are in receipt of a cable from their Glasgow office announcing the fact that commencing with "Caledonia" Feb. 28 from Glasgow, the postmaster-general of Great Britain has arranged to forward regularly thereafter every Saturday from Glasgow the Scotia mail for the United States and from Merville (London) the same day the mail from the north of Ireland for the United States. The directors of the chamber of commerce in Glasgow, having considered the matter in all its bearings, have unanimously of the opinion this new arrangement will facilitate very much the working of trade and commerce with the United States and of greatest advantage not only to shipping in Glasgow and Western Scotland, but generally the whole of Scotland, and also to the exporters in the north of Ireland.

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## AT OSGOOD HALL

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Supplementary concurrent non-jury sittings for Toronto have been arranged as follows:  
March 9—Honorable Mr. Justice Middleton.  
March 16—Honorable Mr. Justice Kelly.  
March 23—Honorable Mr. Justice McEachern.  
March 30—Honorable Mr. Justice Lennox.  
April 6—The honorable the chancellor.

## Correction.

The first item of "notice" in Monday's issue read "the tariff of fees to be taken by the registrars of the surrogate court," instead of the tariff of solicitors' costs.

## Judge's chambers will be held on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., at 11 a.m.

Peremptory list for appellate division for Tuesday, March 3, 1914.  
1. Flavell, Limited v. Cohen (to be continued).  
2. Watts v. St. Catharines.  
3. Acheson v. Acheson.  
4. Northern Electric v. Cordova Mines.  
5. Szlezinski v. C. P. Ry. Co.  
6. Cook v. G. T. Ry. Co.

## Master's Chambers.

Before Geo. M. Lee, Registrar.  
Graham v. Dancy—M. Grant, for defendant, obtained fiat for all papers therein to be sent to local registrar at Osgood Hall for purpose of preparing case for supreme court.

Rudd v. Smith—Green (Blackwell & Co.), for plaintiff, obtained order allowing service out of jurisdiction on defendant in New Brunswick. Time for appearance limited to twenty-one days. Costs in cause.  
March 26, 1913, and on fourth call from March 26, 1913, all at 5 per cent. down to this date, with declaration that defendant is a shareholder in the plaintiff company to the extent of 100 shares, and that he is liable to pay the unpaid calls made since the commencement of this action and interest thereon, and that he is liable to pay the unpaid balance of said stock as the same has been or may be called. The judgment will be with costs. Counterclaim dismissed with costs. Thirty days' stay.

## Judge's Chambers.

Bain v. University Estates; Connor v. West Ry. Limited—A. B. Cunningham (Kingston), for plaintiffs, appeared in each case from order of master in chambers permitting defendant corporations to withdraw the ordinary appearance entered to concurrent writs of jurisdiction and substitute therefor conditional appearances under R. 48. J. G. Smith for defendants. Judgment: The defendants are, each case to be to plaintiff in any event of action.

## Single Court.

Before Middleton, J.  
Bury v. Shields—W. J. Elliott, for plaintiff, obtained order giving leave to set down and continuing injunction to trial, but order not to issue for a few days.

## Grand Lodge A.O.U.W.—H. T. Beck, for executor, obtained order appointing Dominion Trust Company trustees for Helen Beck, an infant, to receive \$2000 and invest for her.

Re Canadian Order of Foresters—H. T. Beck, for executors, obtained order appointing Dominion Trust Company trustees for Helen and Doris Beck, infants, to receive and invest \$1000 for them.

St. George Mansions v. Rose—J. A. Macdonald, for plaintiff, on motion for judgment to recover \$2330, on directions stated that the matter was settled all but payment over of money. No contra. Motion struck from the list as it does not go thru it may be restored at any time.

Union Trust Co. v. Superior Portland Cement Co.—S. H. Bradford, K.C., for plaintiff, moved for order appointing receiver. D. C. Rose for liquidator of defendant company. Order made appointing Malcolm H. Robinson receiver of assets and profits of company on his giving security in \$5000 and upon approval of bondholders he is to be permanent receiver. Receiver to pay costs of application out of available funds coming to his hands.

Re Van Westrum and Lake Erie and Northern Railway Co.—W. S. Brewster, K.C., for railway company, on motion to set aside award of W. F. Henderson, K.C., for Van Westrum. Enlarged at request of counsel until 6th inst.

Re May Estate—J. R. L. Starr, K.C., for executor, moved for directions. J. A. Macdonald for estate of Harriet May. E. C. Cattenach for official guardian. Reserved.

Forster v. Terry—W. B. Milliken, for plaintiff, on motion to rescind agreement. H. J. Macdonald for defendant. By consent motion dismissed without costs.

Downey v. Rurney—N. W. Rowell, K.C., for plaintiff, on motion to commit defendant for contempt. H. A. Newman, for defendant, asked enlargement. Enlarged for one week.

Re Gaullin and Ottawa—W. N. Tilley, for Gaullin, on motion to quash bylaw. G. F. Henderson, K.C., for city. Enlarged at request of city until 6th inst.

Shipman v. Phil—T. H. Pein, for plaintiff, on motion for judgment, asked enlargement until 2nd inst. H. A. Turbridge (Hamilton) for defendant. Enlarged until after chambers on 3rd inst.

Chisholm v. Sutton—F. C. Carter, for plaintiff, obtained order continuing receiver until further order, reserving liberty to defendant if he returns to move to set aside.

Stone v. Clarke—A. W. Anglin, K.C., and R. C. H. Cassels, for plaintiff, moved for order continuing injunction. M. H. Ludwig, K.C., for defendant. Injunction continued till trial. Trial to be expedited. Statement of claim to be delivered at once.

Snider v. Snider—W. J. Elliott, for defendant, moved for leave to appeal from order of Britton, J. H. E. Irwin, K.C., for plaintiff. P. C. Snider, for Canadian executor. Order made consolidating the two actions, and striking out reply. Costs in cause.

## Evans v. Sterling—H. H. Davis, for plaintiff, D. C. Ross for defendant.

T. H. Pein for administrator. Motion for plaintiff for order confirming report. Order made confirming report and ordering money to be paid out of court for costs.

## Trial.

Before Mr. Justice Britton.  
Forster v. Terry—W. B. Milliken, for plaintiff, and J. E. Swinburne (Edmonton) for plaintiffs. W. F. Henderson, K.C., for defendant. Action for recovery of \$2300 alleged to be due by defendant for sales

## EDDY'S WASHBOARDS

HAVE A SPECIAL CRIMP THAT MAKES WASHING VERY EASY

AND THEY ARE JUST AS GOOD AS EDDY'S MATCHES

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Branch Yard: 1143 Yonge. Phone North 112-113

on 100 shares of capital stock of plaintiff company, subscribed for and allotted to defendant. Judgment: Let judgment be entered for plaintiffs for \$2140.65, being second, third and fourth calls of \$1000 each on 100 shares of stock and interest on second call from Feb. 17, 1913, on third call from March 26, 1913, and on fourth call from April 26, 1913, all at 5 per cent. down to this date, with declaration that defendant is a shareholder in the plaintiff company to the extent of 100 shares, and that he is liable to pay the unpaid calls made since the commencement of this action and interest thereon, and that he is liable to pay the unpaid balance of said stock as the same has been or may be called. The judgment will be with costs. Counterclaim dismissed with costs. Thirty days' stay.

Fort William Commercial Chambers v. Perry—C. A. Moss and J. E. Swinburne (Fort William) for plaintiffs. W. E. Langworthy, K.C., for defendant. Similar action to that against Dean—for calls on 100 shares. Judgment: Let judgment be entered for plaintiffs for \$1570.35, interest, declarations, costs and counter-claim, and stay as in Dean case.

Fort William Commercial Chambers v. Braden—C. A. Moss and J. E. Swinburne (Fort William) for plaintiffs. W. E. Langworthy, K.C., for defendant. Similar action to that against Dean and Perry to recover calls on 100 shares. Judgment: Similar judgment as in Dean case in all respects.

Before Lennox, J.  
Fehrenback v. Granel—McKay, K.C., and A. L. Biltz (Berlin) for plaintiff; W. H. Gregory (Berlin) for defendant. Action to recover \$2330 for money alleged to be due by defendant under an agreement, with accrued interest. Judgment for plaintiff for \$2330 with interest at the contract rate on the outstanding balance of purchase to Nov. 1, 1913, and interest since that date at 5 per cent., and the costs of the action, but if the defendant undertakes not to appeal without costs. Stay of thirty days.

Appellate Division.  
Before Mulock, C.J.; Clute, J.; Riddell, J.; Sutherland, J.; Leitch, J.  
McCallum v. Holt—C. S. MacInnes, for plaintiff, on motion for judgment, asked enlargement until 2nd inst. H. A. Turbridge (Hamilton) for defendant. Enlarged until after chambers on 3rd inst.

Chisholm v. Sutton—F. C. Carter, for plaintiff, obtained order continuing receiver until further order, reserving liberty to defendant if he returns to move to set aside.

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Chisholm v. Sutton—F. C. Carter, for plaintiff, obtained order continuing receiver until further order, reserving liberty to defendant if he returns to move to set aside.

Stone v. Clarke—A. W. Anglin, K.C., and R. C. H. Cassels, for plaintiff, moved for order continuing injunction. M. H. Ludwig, K.C., for defendant. Injunction continued till trial. Trial to be expedited. Statement of claim to be delivered at once.

Snider v. Snider—W. J. Elliott, for defendant, moved for leave to appeal from order of Britton, J. H. E. Irwin, K.C., for plaintiff. P. C. Snider, for Canadian executor. Order made consolidating the two actions, and striking out reply. Costs in cause.

Evans v. Sterling—H. H. Davis, for plaintiff, D. C. Ross for defendant.

T. H. Pein for administrator. Motion for plaintiff for order confirming